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## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, JUNE QUARTER 1981

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MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

### MAIN FEATURES

In the three months ended June 1981 762,000 working days were lost, compared with 760,900 in the June quarter 1980 and 1,967,600 in the June quarter 1979.

For disputes which *ended* in the June quarter 1981—

66% were of less than 2 days duration and accounted for 70% of the workers involved;

48% of the working days lost were caused by wages issues;

67% were settled by resumption without negotiation (as defined). These disputes accounted for 73% of the workers involved and 46% of the working days lost.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### Introduction

This publication contains quarterly statistics of industrial disputes. Monthly figures for the period have previously been published in less detail in the monthly *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6321.0).

2. The quarterly statistics of industrial disputes according to duration, cause, method of settlement, analysis by number of workers involved, and analysis by total working days lost shown in Tables 3 to 7 refer to disputes which *ended* in the quarter, irrespective of when they commenced. They may differ from quarterly figures in Tables 1 and 2 which refer to all disputes that *started* or *were in progress* during the quarter, irrespective of whether they had ended during the quarter or continued into the next period.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification, 1978 Edition, Vol. 1* (1201.0). Prior to 1980 the statistics were compiled on the basis of the Preliminary Edition, 1969.

#### Coverage

4. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *at the establishments where the stoppages occurred*.

5. The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined in paragraph 9) and not to aggregate losses for the economy as a whole. For example, effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these figures. Also, some workers involved in industrial disputes may obtain work at other establishments while a dispute is in progress. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed.

6. Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

7. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but due to the same cause, may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State or Territory is counted as a separate dispute in each State or Territory. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes — in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries.

8. For statistics of industrial disputes for earlier periods see *Labour Statistics, Australia, 1979* (6101.0) and earlier issues of this publication.



## Definitions

9. For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

10. *Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

11. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

12. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Workers thrown out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. (See paragraph 4.)

13. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day.

14. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

## Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

## Methods of settlement

17. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:



**Negotiation.** Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

**Mediation.** The arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Federal industrial legislation.

**State legislation.**

- (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference.
- (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

**Federal and joint Federal-State legislation.**

- (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts: (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act, (ii) Coal Industry Acts, (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act, (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and the Public Service Arbitration Act).
- (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

**Filling the places of workers** on strike or locked out.

**Closing down** the establishment permanently.

**Resumption** without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to negotiation of a formal nature. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

**Other methods.**

**Related publications**

18. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

**Symbols and other usages**

- nil or rounded to zero
- r revised

19. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

**R. J. CAMERON**  
Australian Statistician



TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1978 TO JUNE QUARTER 1981

Period	Number of disputes		Workers involved ('000)						Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly		Indirectly		Total		Number ('000)	Average days per worker involved	
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total	Newly involved (a)	Total			
AUSTRALIA											
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8	2.0	78,404
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4	2.1	148,614
1980	2,420	2,429	1,102.0	1,108.9	63.2	64.0	1,165.2	1,172.8	3,320.2	2.8	152,022
1980—											
March qtr	577	586	458.0	465.0	19.1	19.8	477.2	484.8	1,075.0	2.2	43,763
June qtr	481	513	262.1	286.6	15.2	15.7	277.3	302.3	760.9	2.5	35,895
September qtr	696	745	171.2	256.5	20.1	20.9	191.2	277.3	853.2	3.1	42,404
December qtr	666	727	210.7	270.3	8.8	10.7	219.5	281.0	631.0	2.2	29,960
1981—											
March qtr	686	714	195.4	212.1	10.9	11.0	206.2	223.0	656.8	2.9	33,547
June qtr	711	781	221.5	267.3	12.7	14.8	234.2	282.1	762.0	2.7	40,536
STATES AND TERRITORIES											
1980—											
N.S.W.	1,243	1,245	361.2	361.5	20.9	21.6	382.1	383.1	1,208.6	3.2	55,936
Vic.	310	315	501.1	507.1	31.2	31.2	532.2	538.3	1,115.4	2.1	45,387
Qld	252	253	133.6	134.1	2.1	2.1	135.7	136.2	618.7	4.5	32,393
S.A.	94	94	23.6	23.6	0.7	0.7	24.2	24.2	59.4	2.4	2,598
W.A.	368	368	62.2	62.2	7.2	7.2	69.4	69.4	191.0	2.8	9,615
Tas.	52	52	8.8	8.8	0.8	0.8	9.6	9.6	91.5	9.5	4,390
N.T.	67	68	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.4	7.0	7.1	26.6	3.8	1,271
A.C.T.	34	34	4.9	4.9	—	—	4.9	4.9	9.0	1.8	434
June quarter 1981—											
N.S.W.	385	415	83.7	105.5	9.9	11.6	93.6	117.1	353.3	3.0	18,380
Vic.	65	81	64.5	75.0	1.9	2.1	66.4	77.1	177.9	2.3	9,380
Qld	92	99	26.4	34.5	0.4	0.4	26.8	34.9	125.1	3.6	7,240
S.A.	22	27	16.9	20.2	0.1	0.1	17.1	20.3	32.4	1.6	1,569
W.A.	106	112	19.6	21.0	0.2	0.4	19.8	21.4	48.7	2.3	2,711
Tas.	13	14	3.6	3.7	0.1	0.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	1.2	227
N.T.	16	18	3.2	3.3	—	—	3.2	3.3	11.4	3.5	620
A.C.T.	12	15	3.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	3.6	4.3	8.9	2.0	408

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

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15. *Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. Where the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

#### Causes

16. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the causes of stoppages of work. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

17. *Methods of settlement*

18. Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work and not necessarily to the method for methods responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of arbiters or referees under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

#### Methods of settlement

19. Statistics of the method of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work and not necessarily to the method for methods responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of arbiters or referees under State and Federal legislation. The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:



TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
DISPUTES WHICH COMMENCED DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
B	Mining	81	—	24	—	80	3	5	—	193
	Coal mining	79	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	98
	Other mining	2	—	5	—	80	3	5	—	95
C	Manufacturing	218	27	32	8	9	—	1	1	296
	Food, beverages and tobacco	16	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	28
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	192	19	20	4	4	—	1	1	241
	Other manufacturing	4	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	14
D	Electricity, gas and water	15	2	3	—	1	1	3	—	25
E	Construction	31	7	10	1	2	1	2	2	56
F	Wholesale and retail trade	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	7
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	26	20	10	5	11	6	3	7	88
	Railway transport; Air transport	3	5	3	1	3	—	—	—	15
	Water transport	15	6	5	2	3	2	1	—	34
	Stevedoring services	7	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	13
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8	4	4	2	2	1	—	—	21
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	8	9	2	2	5	4	2	7	39
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
I,J,K	Other industries	9	7	11	6	3	2	2	1	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>711</b>
ALL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE QUARTER (NUMBER)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
B	Mining	84	—	26	—	83	3	7	—	203
	Coal mining	82	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	102
	Other mining	2	—	6	—	83	3	7	—	101
C	Manufacturing	232	38	35	11	10	1	1	3	331
	Food, beverages and tobacco	17	1	9	—	2	—	—	—	29
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	200	25	22	6	4	—	1	2	260
	Other manufacturing	7	6	2	4	4	1	—	—	24
D	Electricity, gas and water	15	2	3	—	1	1	3	—	25
E	Construction	35	10	12	1	3	1	2	2	66
F	Wholesale and retail trade	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	11
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	32	21	10	5	12	6	3	7	96
	Railway transport; Air transport	3	6	3	1	3	—	—	—	16
	Water transport	20	6	5	2	4	2	1	—	40
	Stevedoring services	10	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	17
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10	4	4	2	2	1	—	—	23
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	9	9	2	2	5	4	2	7	40
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
I,J,K	Other industries	9	8	11	7	3	2	2	2	44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>781</b>



TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NEW WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)(a)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.8
B	Mining	16.2	—	8.1	—	9.3	0.3	1.1	—	35.1
	Coal mining	15.7	—	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	22.9
	Other mining	0.6	—	0.9	—	9.3	0.3	1.1	—	12.2
C	Manufacturing	58.9	19.3	11.6	4.0	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	97.9
	Food, beverages and tobacco	6.4	5.8	8.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	22.2
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.2	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	13.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	14.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	38.3	8.0	2.6	2.9	2.6	—	—	0.2	54.5
	Other manufacturing	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	2.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	5.2
E	Construction	3.2	3.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	10.5
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	7.6
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	6.3	30.6	2.7	4.5	4.2	1.4	0.8	1.9	52.4
	Railway transport; Air transport	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	4.7
	Water transport	2.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	5.2
	Stevedoring services	1.4	1.1	—	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	3.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	2.1
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	1.9	27.4	2.1	4.0	3.1	1.3	0.8	1.9	42.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.4
I,J,K	Other industries	1.8	9.3	1.5	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	21.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>234.2</b>
ALL WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) DURING THE QUARTER ('000)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.8
B	Mining	16.5	—	8.2	—	9.6	0.3	1.2	—	35.9
	Coal mining	16.0	—	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	23.3
	Other mining	0.6	—	0.9	—	9.6	0.3	1.2	—	12.6
C	Manufacturing	79.4	29.5	15.0	5.0	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	133.5
	Food, beverages and tobacco	6.4	5.8	8.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	22.2
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	0.2	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	14.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.5	15.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	57.5	17.8	5.9	3.7	2.6	—	—	0.2	87.7
	Other manufacturing	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3	—	—	—	3.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	—	5.7
E	Construction	3.4	4.0	4.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	14.4
F	Wholesale and retail trade	0.6	2.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	7.7
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	8.7	30.7	3.5	4.5	5.0	1.4	0.8	1.9	56.4
	Railway transport; Air transport	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	—	—	—	4.8
	Water transport	5.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	—	8.1
	Stevedoring services	3.7	1.1	—	—	1.1	0.1	0.1	—	6.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	2.1
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	1.9	27.4	2.9	4.0	3.1	1.3	0.8	1.9	43.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3.2	—	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.7
I,J,K	Other industries	1.8	9.3	1.9	8.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	24.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>282.2</b>

For footnote see end of table.



TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING THE JUNE QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES—continued

ASIC division	ASIC industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—	4.5
B	Mining	53.2	—	30.6	—	30.2	0.6	5.9	—	120.4
	Coal mining	39.5	—	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	58.6
	Other mining	13.7	—	11.5	—	30.2	0.6	5.9	—	61.8
C	Manufacturing	219.3	83.4	51.4	12.6	5.4	0.3	0.2	5.7	378.4
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4.8	5.8	26.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	38.9
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	1.2	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	30.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.3	31.4
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.6	2.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	177.7	64.1	23.4	10.5	2.3	—	—	5.3	283.3
	Other manufacturing	4.4	4.4	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.2	—	—	13.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	6.7	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	—	11.4
E	Construction	42.4	14.2	24.9	0.4	3.6	1.0	1.8	0.1	88.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	9.8
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	24.4	65.4	7.1	4.1	5.3	1.4	0.8	1.6	110.2
	Railway transport; Air transport	6.2	8.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	16.6
	Water transport	14.7	5.1	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.1	—	—	23.2
	Stevedoring services	9.0	0.9	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	11.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	5.6	4.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	11.6
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	3.5	51.4	5.7	3.5	2.7	1.3	0.8	1.6	70.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.0	—	1.6	0.1	—	—	1.1	—	4.9
I,J,K	Other industries	2.6	11.3	5.7	9.5	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	34.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>353.3</b>	<b>177.9</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>762.0</b>
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)(b)										
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	189
	Mining	3,146	—	2,069	—	1,821	35	352	—	7,423
	Coal mining	2,467	—	1,449	—	—	—	—	—	3,916
	Other mining	678	—	620	—	1,821	35	352	—	3,507
C	Manufacturing	10,976	3,902	2,672	588	287	13	11	259	18,708
	Food, beverages and tobacco	224	288	1,388	9	48	5	9	5	1,976
	Textiles; Clothing and footwear	55	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
	Wood, wood products and furniture	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,624	9	18	5	—	—	—	14	1,670
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	37	111	1	7	—	—	—	—	156
	Metal products, machinery and equipment	8,807	3,014	1,216	481	131	—	2	240	13,890
	Other manufacturing	230	227	49	86	108	8	—	—	708
D	Electricity, gas and water	328	31	147	5	15	23	26	—	573
E	Construction	2,284	1,644	1,576	19	191	52	88	6	5,861
F	Wholesale and retail trade	131	138	52	44	38	19	14	29	464
G,H	Transport and storage; Communication	1,294	3,062	333	196	242	64	38	77	5,307
	Railway transport; Air transport	316	454	7	23	31	—	—	—	831
	Water transport	812	275	38	11	87	4	2	—	1,229
	Stevedoring services	496	49	1	—	85	1	2	—	634
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	315	227	36	11	2	3	—	—	595
	Road transport; Other transport and storage; Communication	166	2,333	289	162	123	61	36	77	3,247
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	80	1	86	6	—	—	55	—	227
I,J,K	Other industries	142	604	306	523	117	19	37	37	1,784
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>40,536</b>

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes which commenced during the quarter, and additional workers involved in disputes which continued from previous periods.  
 (b) For all disputes in progress during the quarter, irrespective of commencement or settlement dates.



TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES AND DURATION

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication			All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									%
Up to 1 day	53	37	131	21	16	8	20	41	327	47.4
Over 1 to 2 days	22	19	47	10	5	4	9	10	126	18.3
Over 2 to 3 days	6	12	12	6	—	2	3	7	48	7.0
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3	6	15	3	3	1	5	6	42	6.1
5 to less than 10 days	10	10	23	14	14	1	9	10	91	13.2
10 to less than 20 days	3	5	9	5	9	—	3	6	40	5.8
20 to less than 40 days	—	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	10	1.4
40 days and over	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	0.9
Total	97	95	239	59	55	16	49	80	690	100.0
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— \$' 000 —									%
Up to 1 day	10.9	4.4	21.2	15.9	3.9	1.7	3.8	20.0	81.9	55.8
Over 1 to 2 days	3.6	1.5	6.8	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	5.2	21.5	14.7
Over 2 to 3 days	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.4	—	1.6	0.4	2.3	9.5	6.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	0.6	0.7	6.3	0.9	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.4	11.6	7.9
5 to less than 10 days	4.3	1.0	3.5	1.3	1.7	—	1.8	0.9	14.4	9.8
10 to less than 20 days	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.7	1.5	—	0.1	0.7	5.9	4.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	1.0	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	1.7	1.1
40 days and over	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.3	0.2
Total	20.3	10.2	42.0	22.7	9.2	5.9	6.9	29.5	146.7	100.0
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— \$' 000 —									%
Up to 1 day	10.0	2.2	13.4	12.1	2.3	1.2	3.1	13.7	57.9	14.6
Over 1 to 2 days	6.9	2.2	9.3	4.7	1.4	0.6	0.8	8.8	34.8	8.8
Over 2 to 3 days	1.6	2.8	4.5	3.8	—	4.0	0.9	6.4	24.2	6.1
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.2	2.6	24.5	3.0	0.6	8.7	1.3	1.7	44.7	11.3
5 to less than 10 days	25.6	6.5	25.6	11.2	10.9	0.2	13.9	5.5	99.3	25.0
10 to less than 20 days	5.0	4.7	25.4	12.0	17.5	—	0.9	8.5	73.9	18.6
20 to less than 40 days	—	25.1	0.5	—	18.3	—	—	—	43.9	11.1
40 days and over	—	3.3	2.3	—	12.3	—	—	—	18.0	4.5
Total	51.3	49.5	105.6	46.8	63.4	14.7	20.8	44.6	396.6	100.0
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES										
	— \$' 000 —									%
Up to 1 day	719	125	659	548	124	64	145	695	3,079	13.8
Over 1 to 2 days	459	135	455	234	66	29	42	505	1,925	8.6
Over 2 to 3 days	103	135	206	163	—	216	47	307	1,177	5.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	126	138	1,195	136	14	470	73	76	2,227	10.0
5 to less than 10 days	1,606	398	1,201	501	828	10	722	245	5,510	24.7
10 to less than 20 days	390	281	1,198	662	976	—	47	460	4,015	18.0
20 to less than 40 days	—	1,303	23	—	1,078	—	—	—	2,403	10.8
40 days and over	—	248	103	—	1,655	—	—	—	2,006	8.8
Total	3,403	2,763	5,040	2,243	4,741	788	1,076	2,289	22,343	100.0



TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1981: INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing					Transport and storage; communication			All industries	
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										



TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE JUNE QUARTER 1981 : INDUSTRIES AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			All industries		
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries	Total	Proportion of total
	Coal	Other								
DISPUTES										
	— number —									
Negotiation	23	21	20	21	23	—	12	12	132	19
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	10	7	8	6	1	4	14	50	72
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	4	8	6	5	1	11	7	42	61
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.3
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.3
Resumption without negotiation	72	60	203	23	20	14	22	47	461	66.8
Other methods	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>100.0</b>
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)										
	— '000 —									
Negotiation	6.0	2.9	3.1	4.0	4.3	—	1.2	0.9	22.4	15.3
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	—	0.7	3.2	7.8	5.3
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.1	8.2	5.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.4
Resumption without negotiation	14.2	5.6	36.3	16.0	3.1	5.1	2.9	24.4	107.6	73.4
Other methods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
WORKING DAYS LOST										
	— '000 —									
Negotiation	23.7	20.9	14.0	13.4	31.2	—	2.0	5.5	110.6	27.8
Mediation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State legislation—										
Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	—	3.4	5.6	4.1	13.5	—	2.2	10.9	39.7	10.0
Intervention, etc. of State government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—										
Industrial Tribunals under—										
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	—	12.5	8.5	2.0	9.1	1.9	14.2	2.2	50.3	12.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Other Acts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention etc. of Federal government officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing down the establishment permanently	—	—	—	9.5	0.3	—	—	—	9.8	2.5
Resumption without negotiation	26.9	12.7	75.1	17.9	9.2	12.8	2.5	26.0	183.1	46.2
Other methods	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>396.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Disputes ending in June quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$' 000)
			Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1979	160	3.9	0.4	13.7	1.0	520
	1980	177	4.5	3.8	20.4	4.0	907
	1981	256	6.5	4.4	26.3	6.6	1,371
50 and under 100	1979	102	7.5	0.7	27.5	1.9	1,053
	1980	85	6.0	5.0	18.1	3.6	840
	1981	133	9.2	6.3	24.1	6.1	1,286
100 and under 200	1979	110	15.6	1.5	73.8	5.2	2,883
	1980	76	10.1	8.4	29.9	5.9	1,422
	1981	122	17.9	12.2	70.8	17.9	4,969
200 and under 400	1979	78	21.3	2.0	67.9	4.8	2,606
	1980	65	18.0	15.0	73.2	14.5	3,969
	1981	96	26.7	18.2	81.0	20.4	4,276
400 and under 1,000	1979	47	29.2	2.7	113.9	8.0	4,023
	1980	31	18.7	15.5	80.5	15.9	3,840
	1981	58	35.6	24.3	92.9	23.4	5,014
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	16	19.6	1.8	59.8	4.2	2,352
	1980	18	23.4	19.5	100.2	19.8	4,926
	1981	17	22.5	15.4	69.6	17.5	3,743
2,000 and under 3,000	1979	6	14.3	1.3	15.9	1.1	565
	1980	7	16.5	13.7	80.9	16.0	4,028
	1981	2	4.8	3.3	11.3	2.8	614
3,000 and over	1979	17	958.5	89.6	1,057.3	73.9	37,378
	1980	5	23.0	19.1	102.3	20.2	4,891
	1981	6	23.4	16.0	20.7	5.2	1,070
Total	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379
	1980	464	120.1	100.0	505.6	100.0	24,822
	1981	690	146.7	100.0	396.6	100.0	22,343

TABLE 7. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : ANALYSIS BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST

Total working days lost	Disputes ending in June quarter	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$' 000)
			Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	Number (' 000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1979	210	16.5	1.5	8.3	0.6	317
	1980	205	11.0	9.2	8.2	1.6	370
	1981	312	21.6	14.8	12.1	3.1	625
100 and under 500	1979	181	31.9	3.0	42.5	3.0	1,649
	1980	152	26.0	21.7	32.7	6.5	1,450
	1981	241	40.3	27.5	59.0	14.9	3,165
500 and under 1,000	1979	52	18.5	1.7	35.6	2.5	1,360
	1980	37	14.5	12.1	25.3	5.0	1,086
	1981	53	16.7	11.4	36.8	9.3	1,946
1,000 and under 2,000	1979	35	15.3	1.4	47.8	3.4	1,848
	1980	22	9.3	7.8	29.7	5.9	1,286
	1981	37	22.8	15.5	54.5	13.7	2,859
2,000 and under 5,000	1979	30	33.0	3.1	103.7	7.3	3,834
	1980	27	24.4	20.3	83.3	16.5	3,734
	1981	27	19.7	13.4	74.9	18.9	4,062
5,000 and under 10,000	1979	9	8.8	0.8	70.6	4.9	2,443
	1980	13	20.1	16.7	93.6	18.5	5,182
	1981	15	20.5	14.0	103.1	26.0	5,567
10,000 and over	1979	19	945.9	88.4	1,121.3	78.4	39,928
	1980	8	14.8	12.3	232.7	46.0	11,714
	1981	5	5.0	3.4	56.3	14.2	4,118
Total	1979	536	1,069.9	100.0	1,429.9	100.0	51,379
	1980	464	120.1	100.0	505.6	100.0	24,822
	1981	690	146.7	100.0	396.6	100.0	22,343